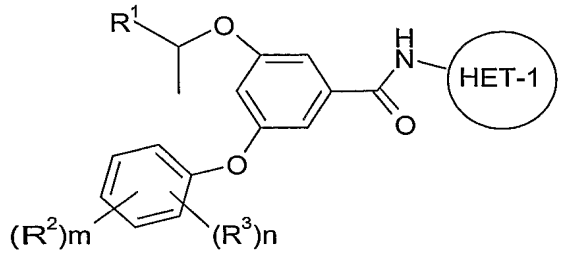
Claims:

1. A compound of Formula (I):



(I)

wherein:

R^1 is methyl;

R^2 is selected from $-C(O)NR^4R^5$, $-SO_2NR^4R^5$, $-S(O)_pR^4$ and HET-2;

HET-1 is a 5- or 6-membered, C-linked heteroaryl ring containing a nitrogen atom in the 2-position and optionally 1 or 2 further ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, N and S; which ring is optionally substituted on an available carbon atom, or on a ring nitrogen atom provided it is not thereby quaternised, with 1 or 2 substituents independently selected from R^6;

HET-2 is a 4-, 5- or 6-membered, C- or N-linked heterocyclyl ring containing 1, 2, 3 or 4 heteroatoms independently selected from O, N and S, wherein a $-CH_2-$ group can optionally be replaced by a -C(O)- , and wherein a sulphur atom in the heterocyclic ring may optionally be oxidised to an S(O) or $S(O)_2$ group, which ring is optionally substituted on an available carbon or nitrogen atom by 1 or 2 substituents independently selected from R^7;

R^3 is selected from halo, fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, methyl, methoxy and cyano;

R^4 is selected from hydrogen, (1-4C)alkyl [optionally substituted by 1 or 2 substituents independently selected from HET-2, $-OR^5$, $-SO_2R^5$, (3-6C)cycloalkyl (optionally substituted with 1 group selected from R^7) and $-C(O)NR^5R^5$], (3-6C)cycloalkyl (optionally substituted with 1 group selected from R^7) and HET-2;

R^5 is hydrogen or (1-4C)alkyl;

or R^4 and R^5 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may form a heterocyclyl ring system as defined by HET-3;

R^6 is independently selected from (1-4C)alkyl, halo, hydroxy(1-4C)alkyl, (1-4C)alkoxy(1-4C)alkyl, (1-4C)alkylS(O)p(1-4C)alkyl, amino(1-4C)alkyl, (1-4C)alkylamino(1-4C)alkyl, di(1-4C)alkylamino(1-4C)alkyl and HET-4;

R^7 is selected from $-OR^5$, (1-4C)alkyl, -C(O)(1-4C)alkyl, $-C(O)NR^4R^5$, (1-4C)alkoxy(1-4C)alkyl, hydroxy(1-4C)alkyl and $-S(O)pR^5$;

HET-3 is an N-linked, 4, 5 or 6- membered, saturated or partially unsaturated heterocyclyl ring, optionally containing 1 or 2 further heteroatoms (in addition to the linking N atom) independently selected from O, N and S, wherein a $-CH_2-$ group can optionally be replaced by a -C(O)- and wherein a sulphur atom in the ring may optionally be oxidised to an S(O) or $S(O)_2$ group; which ring is optionally substituted on an available carbon or nitrogen atom by 1 or 2 substituents independently selected from R^8; or

HET-3 is an N-linked, 7 membered, saturated or partially unsaturated heterocyclyl ring, optionally containing 1 further heteroatom (in addition to the linking N atom) independently selected from O, S and N, wherein a $-CH_2-$ group can optionally be replaced by a -C(O)- group and wherein a sulphur atom in the ring may optionally be oxidised to an S(O) or $S(O)_2$ group; which ring is optionally substituted on an available carbon or nitrogen atom by 1 or 2 substituents independently selected from R^8; or

HET-3 is an 6-10 membered bicyclic saturated or partially unsaturated heterocyclyl ring, optionally containing 1 further nitrogen atom (in addition to the linking N atom), wherein a $-CH_2-$ group can optionally be replaced by a -C(O)-; which ring is optionally substituted on an available carbon or nitrogen atom by 1 substituent selected from hydroxy and R^3;

R^8 is selected from $-OR^5$, (1-4C)alkyl, -C(O)(1-4C)alkyl, $-C(O)NR^4R^5$, (1-4C)alkylamino, di(1-4C)alkylamino, HET-3 (wherein said ring is unsubstituted), (1-4C)alkoxy(1-4C)alkyl, hydroxy(1-4C)alkyl and $-S(O)pR^5$;

HET-4 is a 5- or 6-membered, C-or N- linked unsubstituted heteroaryl ring containing 1, 2 or 3 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, N and S;

p is (independently at each occurrence) 0, 1 or 2;

m is 0 or 1;

n is 0, 1 or 2;

provided that when m is 0, then n is 1 or 2;

or a salt, pro-drug or solvate thereof.

2. A compound of the formula (I) as claimed in Claim 1 or a salt, pro-drug or solvate thereof with the proviso that compounds exemplified in WO2004/076420, which would otherwise fall within the scope of this invention, are excluded.

3. A compound of the formula (I) as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, or a salt, pro-drug or solvate thereof, wherein R^1 has the (S) configuration.

4. A compound of the formula (I) as claimed in Claim 1, Claim 2 or Claim 3, or a salt, pro-drug or solvate thereof, wherein HET-1 is a 5-membered ring.

5. A compound of the formula (I) as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 4, or a salt, pro-drug or solvate thereof, wherein R^2 is selected from $-C(O)NR^4R^5$ and $-SO_2NR^4R^5$ and R^4 and R^5 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may form a heterocyclyl ring system as defined by HET-3.

6. A compound of the formula (I) as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 5, or a salt, pro-drug or solvate thereof, wherein HET-3 is a 4- to 6-membered ring.

7. A compound of the formula (I) as claimed in Claim 1, Claim 2 or Claim 3, or a salt, pro-drug or solvate thereof, wherein R^2 is selected from $-C(O)NR^4R^5$ and $-SO_2NR^4R^5$ and R^4 is selected from (1-4C)alkyl [substituted by 1 or 2 substituents independently selected from HET-2, $-OR^5$, $-SO_2R^5$, (3-6C)cycloalkyl (optionally substituted with 1 group selected from R^7) and $-C(O)NR^5R^5$], (3-6C)cycloalkyl (optionally substituted with 1 group selected from R^7) and HET-2.

8. A compound of the formula (I) as claimed in Claim 1, Claim 2 or Claim 3, or a salt, pro-drug or solvate thereof, wherein R^2 is $-SO_2R^4$ and R^4 is selected from (1-4C)alkyl [substituted by 1 or 2 substituents independently selected from HET-2, $-OR^5$, $-SO_2R^5$, (3-6C)cycloalkyl (optionally substituted with 1 group selected from R^7) and $-C(O)NR^5R^5$], (3-6C)cycloalkyl (optionally substituted with 1 group selected from R^7) and HET-2.

9. A compound of the formula (I) as claimed in Claim 1, Claim 2 or Claim 3, or a salt, pro-drug or solvate thereof, wherein R^2 is HET-2.

10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 9, or a salt, pro-drug or solvate thereof, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

11. A compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 9 or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt, solvate or pro-drug thereof for use as a medicament.

12. A compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 9 for use in the preparation of a medicament for treatment of a disease mediated through GLK.

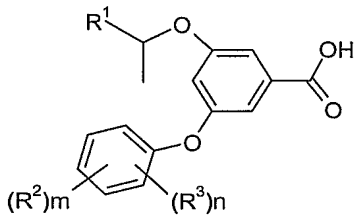
13. A compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 9 for use in the preparation of a medicament for treatment of type 2 diabetes.

14. A method of treating GLK mediated diseases by administering an effective amount of a compound of Formula (I) as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 9 or salt, solvate or pro-drug thereof, to a mammal in need of such treatment.

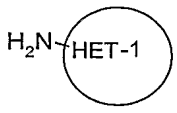
15. The method of Claim 14 wherein the GLK mediated disease is type 2 diabetes.

16. A process for the preparation of a compound of Formula (I) as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 9, which comprises (wherein variables are as defined in Claim 1 unless otherwise stated):

(a) reaction of an acid of Formula (III) or activated derivative thereof with a compound of Formula (IV),



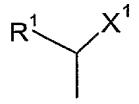
(III)

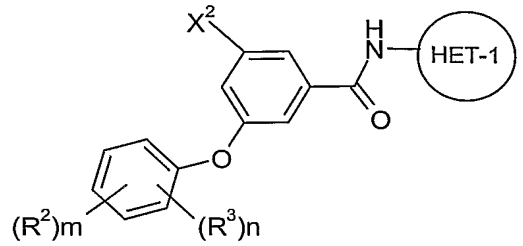


(IV);

or

(b) reaction of a compound of Formula (V) with a compound of Formula (VI),

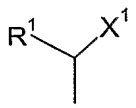


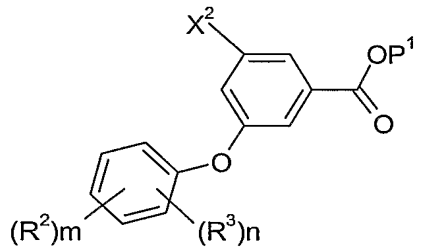


(V) (VI)

wherein X^1 is a leaving group and X^2 is a hydroxyl group or X^1 is a hydroxyl group and X^2 is a leaving group;

[or by reaction with the intermediate ester Formula (VII), wherein P^1 is a protecting group followed by ester hydrolysis and amide formation];

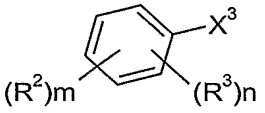


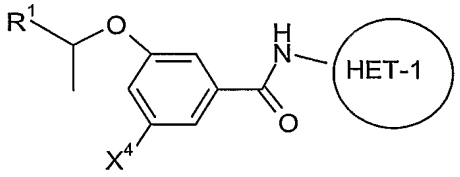


(V) (VII)

or

(c) reaction of a compound of Formula (VIII) with a compound of Formula (IX)

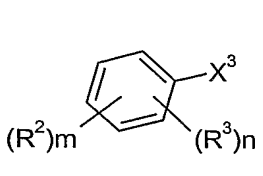




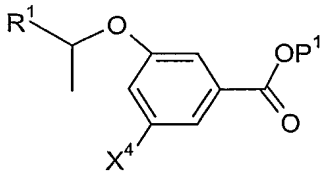
(VIII) (IX)

wherein X^3 is a leaving group or an organometallic reagent and X^4 is a hydroxyl group or X^3 is a hydroxyl group and X^4 is a leaving group or an organometallic reagent;

[or by reaction or (VIII) with the intermediate ester Formula (X), followed by ester hydrolysis and amide formation];



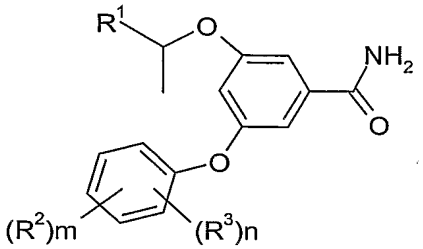
(VIII)



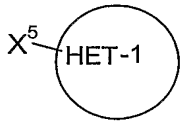
(X)

or

(d) reaction of a compound of Formula (XI) with a compound of Formula (XII),



(XI)



(XII);

wherein X^5 is a leaving group;

and thereafter, if necessary:

i) converting a compound of Formula (I) into another compound of Formula (I);

ii) removing any protecting groups; and/or

iii) forming a salt, pro-drug or solvate.

17. A compound as exemplified herein, or a salt, pro-drug or solvate thereof.